

## TAFT INSISTS ON WITHDRAWAL BILL

Land Conservation Measure Is  
Considered Important by  
President.

IS OPPOSED BY WESTERNERS

Democrats Hope to Elect Successor  
to James Breck Perkins in New  
York—Senators Are Against  
Proposed Treaty with  
Liberia.

Washington.—It is becoming sharply evident that the president's conservation measures will be beset by many difficulties, but finally they may see the light of passage. One of the bills as prepared authorizes the president to withdraw from the public domain any lands which he may deem advisable in order to protect the people's interest. Many of the western senators and representatives and a goodly number of those from the east oppose this measure as putting, as they think, too much power into the hands of the chief executive.

It will be recognized at once that the reasons back of the desire to pass this legislation have for their basis the wish to find a way to prevent valuable water sites and mining lands from passing into the hands of persons who intend eventually to turn them over to the uses of corporations, which on once securing control might make millions out of property which has cost them comparatively little, and would then be in a legal position which would bulwark them against any attempt to force them to pay the original owners, the people, any lease money.

Only Two Bills Have Chance.

It was supposed when congress first came together that several conservation bills of different kinds would be introduced and that the president would insist that all of them be passed. The length of the president's program and the lackadaisical way in which congress has gone at the work of the session make it seem certain now that only two conservation measures have any real chance of passage this year. One of them is the withdrawal bill of which mention has just been made, and the other is the measure which looks to the separation of the surface lands from the mineral lands which may lie underneath in order that different methods of disposing of each may be found. In the second conservation measure the idea is to secure means by which the government can lease the right to develop mines while disposing of the surface lands for agricultural purposes in any way that may seem best.

While the extreme west and northwest have been markedly progressive along the lines of the "Roosevelt endeavor," it is nevertheless true that in conservation matters the former president did not have the entire sympathy and support of men who stood by him upon all other matters of public policy to which he gave his adherence. President Taft is most insistent that a law which will give him and succeeding presidents the power to withdraw public lands when it seems necessary shall be passed at this session. He is constantly referring to the subject when the senate and house leaders visit him in the White House and he is telling them that this bill must go through in virtually the form in which it was drawn. He is trying hard to win the northwest to his views.

Involves Ballinger Trouble.

It is perfectly easy to understand why Mr. Taft is so anxious that this particular piece of legislation shall go on the statute books in the form in which it has been sanctioned by him and by the attorney general and the secretary of the interior. One of the first acts of Secretary Ballinger was to restore some of the lands which had been withdrawn by his predecessor, Secretary Garfield. Mr. Ballinger did not believe and does not believe today that Mr. Garfield had the legal authority to withdraw the lands.

As soon as the new secretary of the interior had restored a part of the public domain which Mr. Garfield had withdrawn, harsh criticism of the act was made by the principal advocates of the Roosevelt policies of conservation. Gifford Pinchot and others made representations to President Taft, and as a result Mr. Ballinger was compelled to withdraw some of the lands which he had restored to their former status. It is needless to say that the secretary of the interior did this with no very good grace, for by the act he was compelled to go in the face of his own belief of the rights in the matter. This difficulty over withdrawals and restorations of the public domain added coals to the already hot fire of controversy between Mr. Ballinger, Mr. Pinchot of the forestry service and some of the officials of the land office and reclamation service.

Hope to Gain Another Seat.

There has been great activity in the Democratic congressional committee for the last few days. The members are taking particularly sharp interest in the outcome of the special election in the Thirty-second congressional district in New York state, where a representative in congress is to be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of a Republican member, James Breck Perkins.

The Democrats hope to carry this western New York district, which in the past ordinarily has been Repub-

lican. Having elected a successor to David A. DeArmond in a Missouri district by a largely increased majority, and being successful in the Fourteenth Massachusetts district in the election of Eugene N. Foss on the Democratic ticket in a Republican section of the state, the present minority party naturally hopes to make a further gain in western New York.

The Republicans say that in the Massachusetts district where the Democrats won, conditions were abnormal and that Foss who was elected by the Democrats was in reality a Republican and that his opponent was a man not at all popular, and therefore the Democratic success is easily to be accounted for. The Democrats reply simply that the Republicans are whistling to keep up their courage, and that the election of the Democrat in western New York in a few days, or the cutting down greatly of the Republican majority, will prove that the country is ripe for a change in the party control of the lower house of congress.

Will Congress Pay Tariff Board?

It is still a question whether President Taft is to be given the \$250,000 which he has asked from congress to pay the expenses of the tariff board for the next fiscal year. The president has urged congress hard to sanction the appropriation. Early in the season Senator Hale of Maine, who is a protectionist of the old school, gave sharp intimation that if the president intended to employ the tariff board for any purpose except to consider the questions of maximum and minimum tariff rates and their relation to our foreign trade and to customs discriminations, congress ought not to give him money to carry out his wishes.

The downward revision Republicans, and the Democrats with them, say that the fear of the high protection element is that the tariff board will conduct investigations for the purpose of getting material which can be used in future tariff legislation and that the high protectionists fear also that some of the facts which are adduced will lead the people to believe that low rates are a necessity.

Treaty with Liberia Opposed.

If the administration is to secure, what it so heartily desires, a treaty with Liberia, the boon will be given only after troubles that may take on the form of a congressional fight. In reality it seems wholly improbable that the senate will consent to negotiating any treaty with the African republic at this session. There is a good deal of sentiment in America in connection with Liberia because its government was modeled in the beginning, after that of the United States, and because in the old slavery days it was considered a sort of haven for negroes, and it was the hopeful belief of many of the old time abolitionists that in Liberia the black race would prove that it was thoroughly capable of self-government.

In his annual message to congress, President Taft gave considerable space to the troubles in Liberia. He called attention to the fact that there is a provision in an early treaty with the African republic under which the United States may be called upon for advice or assistance. "Pursuant to this provision and in the spirit of the moral relationship of the United States to Liberia, that republic last year asked this government to lend assistance in the solution of certain of their national problems."

Not long ago the report of the commission which the United States sent to Liberia was made public, and the president has said that he hopes as a result of the commission's report, some helpful measures might result, and so through the department of state he has called the attention of the senate to the subject.

Position of United States.

Recently Secretary Knox invited the members of the foreign relations committee of the senate to a dinner at his residence, and there he laid before them the reasons as he saw them for the negotiating of a treaty with Liberia. It seems to be the feeling in the state department that the African country is likely to be made the scene of exploitation of English, French or German interests, and that it may be eventually that one or the other of these countries may actually threaten the territorial integrity of a country which in a sense is considered a ward of the United States.

The members of the senate committee made it plain to Secretary Knox that they were not in favor of a treaty with Liberia that in any way would bind this country to a course which might run counter to the wishes of the three great European countries which have been named. Mr. Knox's guests told him that while the United States was extremely cordial in its good wishes to Liberia and had done much for that country, it had done no more than Great Britain, and that it would seem like a slur at the English people if this country were even indirectly to intimate that it feared the British government was to be an aggressor.

Meeting of the D. A. R.

The advance guard of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who will meet in Washington April 18, already has entered the city. Within the next week there will be hundreds of representatives of the society in the capital and already preparations are being made for the meeting, which will last just one week.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, curiously enough, have the same kind of trouble on their hands that recently beset congress. The Daughters are divided into two factions which have been named regulars and insurgents. The insurgents in the main, are opposed to the rule of the presiding officer, who, like Speaker Cannon, comes from Illinois.

GEORGE CLINTON.

## MASS FORCES TO KILL WOODS BILL

PUBLIC SERVICES COMPANIES OB-  
TAIN HELP OF SUPPLY FIRMS  
IN FINAL FIGHT.

THE HOUSE LACKED QUORUM

Desks of Senators Filled With Tele-  
grams Urging Immediate and Fav-  
orable Vote on Elson Bill—  
Other Capitol News.

Columbus, O.—Powerful public service companies, particularly the steam and electric railways, have lined up their forces for the final onslaught on the Woods public utility bill.

Sending advance notice to the senate that they want action on the Woods bill delayed, representatives of 125 railway supply houses will meet here. At this meeting, it is learned from the inside, plans will be made out to kill the big utility bill outright, if possible. The railways have informed the supply houses that if the Woods bill becomes a law, they will be unable to buy supplies in anywhere near the quantity purchased in the past.

The men pushing the utility bill characterize this complaint on the part of the railways as "balderdash." They say the dealers in supplies are simply being "worked." Further, it is contended, it is nonsense to suppose the utility commission would deny a railway or any other utility corporation the right to buy all the supplies and equipment they want.

Progressive assembly men, however, are viewing the situation in the senate with anxiety. Not more than 20 senators at the outside are counted upon as reasonably certain to vote for the bill. Some of these, apparently, are looking about for some sort of an excuse to oppose the reform. The hostile campaign of the railways may furnish the excuse. It will take 18 votes to put the measure over in the senate.

The desks of senators were filled with telegrams urging an immediate and favorable vote on the Elson telephone merger bill. The request for immediate action is significant. The interests behind the telephone bill want to work undisturbed for a few weeks at any rate. The passage of the bill now would give them until July 1 to perfect mergers without any restriction, no matter what the final outcome of the pending legislative measures. The Woods bill, which contains clauses regulating the telephone business, is not designed to go into effect until July 1. The letters reveal that the big lobby is working harder than ever through business men and politicians.

The session of the house was cut short the other night by the lack of a quorum. Representative Calvey of Cleveland tried to have the finance committee relieved of his bill establishing a women's reformatory. There were two viva voce votes of the motion, both showing less than a quorum. The finance committee has been holding it three months with the explanation that the finances of the state would not permit the erection of a reformatory for women. Women of the state are making such a determined campaign, however, that the finance committee may have to yield.

The question was brought squarely before the senate when Senator Baker introduced a bill to establish an institution for women similar to the one for men at Mansfield. It directs the governor to appoint a commission to act with him in selecting a site of not less than 300 acres. Then a commission of six is to be named to handle the construction of buildings to accommodate 500 prisoners. The institution will be managed by a bipartisan board of six.

The superintendent is authorized to spend 50 per cent of the earnings of the institution on industrial education. Up to 20 per cent of the earnings of an inmate may be set aside for her benefit, or paid to her family, but 25 per cent of such amount must be paid to her upon release. The governor will determine the number to be transferred from the overcrowded girls' industrial school at Delaware. Provision is made for the care of United States prisoners, but the retention of first degree murderers is prohibited.

The move to abolish the office of the marshal has considerably more behind it than mere suggestion. The senate placed the Patterson bill, to wipe out this department, on the calendar for final action without referring it to any committee. This indicates it will be put through the senate with little opposition.

The Kempel anti-lobby bill, passed by the house, was sent to the senate judiciary committee, not considered a friendly body.

After Men Higher Up.

The house committee investigating charges of bribery and corruption in connection with the passage of the Elson telephone merger bill decided to go after men "higher up" than Simon Cronin or Lewis Bernard. The committee members realize they may not be able to make a criminal case against the men they aim to involve, but they do expect to show to the public that questionable methods are used to push legislation through the assembly by interests seeking private gain at the expense of the public.

To Attend Instruction Camp.

Adjutant General C. C. Weybrecht has ordered 70 national guard officers to attend an instruction camp at Indianapolis, June 20-25. The work will be under the direction of regular army officers, assigned to instruct the militia officers in all states within the scope of the camp Benjamin Harrison maneuver grounds. Officers detailed from the Fifth and Eighth regiments follow: Fifth regiment—Capt. F. S. Van Gorder, Hubert J. Turney, Frank E. Locke, C. Frederick J. Rodgers, Fred H. Lanning, Harry W. Ulrich, Wade C. Christy, Harry Buff, Lieuts. Jacob Metzger and Frank B. Hollenbach. Eighth regiment—Capt. C. C. Teetrick, W. E. Walkup, M. R. Lamb, C. L. Clark, William Yountz, Allen Weaver, W. H. Miller, U. S. Wetzel and R. G. Sayre.

Thinks Price Too High.

Gov. Harmon does not propose that the state shall get the worst of it in any real estate deals. He has signed and made a law of the Ritter bill appropriating \$16,000 for the purchase of 80 additional acres for the state rifle range at Camp Perry, but he regards that sum as too much for the property sought to be acquired and he said that he would not have approved the bill but for the fact that it contains a provision by which the property can be condemned by the state if it cannot be bought for a reasonable price. The owner of the land in question wants \$200 an acre for it, while territory in the same vicinity has sold for \$75 an acre.

No Primary Proclamations.

Sheriffs are without authority to issue proclamations for the May primary election, no provision having been made for this by the new law. A ruling to this effect was given by Secretary of State Thompson and was subsequently affirmed by an opinion by the attorney general last fall. Examiners in the state accounting bureau find that a number of sheriffs issued such a proclamation last fall and general notice will be given that this is not authorized by law. The people are presumed to be familiar with the provisions of the law and there is no means by which it can be formally called to their attention.

Sixty-two Bills Added to Calendar.

The house piled a total of 62 new bills on the calendar, already clogged with mediocre legislation. The chances of action on the bills reported lies in the ability of the authors to get them put forward by the calendar committee. The more important of these measures are: Defining the negligent use of dangerous machinery as manslaughter; creating a council of education of five men to be named by the governor to supervise the conferring of degrees by colleges and universities; requiring all salary loan agents to take out licenses from secretary of state; fixing the penalty for bribery of a legislator or public officer at from one to 20 years in the penitentiary and making a prison sentence mandatory; appropriating \$75,000 for use of Perry centennial commission, and giving electric roads the right of eminent domain outside of municipalities.

The determined effort to reduce the restrictions against the municipal debt limit is making headway. Both the bills to exempt park bonds as well as grade crossing bonds from the Longworth law limit, passed in the senate, were reported to the house with favorable recommendations.

The Patterson bill, permitting railways to construct and operate as many main line tracks as they may desire, passed by the senate, also was recommended. It was wanted by both the Pennsylvania and Lake Shore railways.

Other measures were the Johnson bill, requiring railways to pay three-fifths and municipalities two-fifths of the cost of eliminating grade crossings and the Cetone bill, providing that, when roads are sprinkled with oil, abutting property owners must pay 30 per cent and 70 per cent of the cost must come out of the county road.

Completes Supply Bill.

Attorney General Denman has practically completed the draft of a bill to safeguard the state and counties in all supply purchases. The bill is a result of disclosures by the Beatty committee and will be introduced by Riddle, a member of the committee. For state offices a checking auditor is provided, who must certify to the correctness of a bill before it can be paid. In state institutions, the certificate will be furnished by the officer in charge.

Canal Probe Report is Filed.

Senator Phares' canal land probe committee has filed a report of its investigations with the general assembly. Five hundred copies of it are to be printed and the original is to be placed in the office of the state board of public works. The report shows numerous encroachments by railroads on canal lands; sets forth income from water rents, and recommends the retention of the Miami and Erie and northern division of the Ohio canal, together with the continuance of the work in reconstructing it.

Pension Increase Proposed.

Bills were introduced by Schaefly of Cuyahoga reducing from 30 to 25 per cent the commission to be paid by county treasurers to collectors of delinquent taxes; by Bowers, authorizing the sale of a portion of the state farm at Morgan Station, said not to be fit for farming purposes; by Swan of Preble, authorizing the county commissioners, instead of the township trustees, to use state aid for repair of roads; by Schaefer of Cuyahoga, that exit doors of public buildings be at least 28 inches wide,

MORAL IN THESE TWO STORIES

Absolute Proof That There is Truth  
in a Proper Searching of  
the Scriptures.

The lesson taught by this story is not unlike that of the Sunday school book. The moral applies in this case, but in the thousands which come under the observation of the average man the ending would be altogether different. All of which goes to prove that while truth in some cases is stranger than fiction, the converse is more often true.

Stephen Marsh was happy when his aunt died. A miserly sort of person, she was known to have a fortune hidden away, and, of course, her death meant the putting into circulation of some hoarded coin. Each of the relatives expected a roll of money. And only one was disappointed, for when the will was read, provision was made for all but Stephen. To him was left only the family Bible. He took his heritage home with him, dejected and unhappy now.

The "Good Book" was laid away in the month of April, 1874, and was not disturbed until the other day, when Stephen was considering moving away. He was speculating on the question of taking or leaving the ancient tome, for he had several smaller and more convenient Bibles. But the sight of the old volume recalled the day of the reading of the will, and he picked up the book and began to leaf through it. The first thing that met his gaze was a "shinplaster" of the war period. His curiosity aroused, he looked further and found a \$1,000 government bond. More and more money was uncovered, until the total was valued at \$4,867.50. Probably Stephen needs the money and does not regret the 36 years of unknown wealth in his possession.

Again John Withers was a school teacher, whose brothers held him in contempt, for they thought all men should be willing to live by hard work. So when John's father grew old he made a will leaving the farm to be divided between the farmer brothers, and John got the family Bible. John went to his Kentucky home and lived for several generations with the book lying on the parlor shelf. But in his old age John was taken down with fever, and kindly disposed neighbors came in to "sit up" with him, as is the custom in rural districts. An argument over some Scriptural quotation brought the "Good Book" off the shelf, and when it was opened a crisp \$100 bill was found. Many more were found, until the respectable sum of \$2,500 was reached.

If a moral is needed it can readily be found. Keep familiar with the family Bible.

His Business Instinct.

According to the Boston Transcript, the teacher of an East Boston primary school was recently giving her charges instruction on coins.

"Which would you rather have, a dollar or two half-dollars?" she asked.

A Hebrew boy of seven promptly responded that he would prefer two halves.

"Why?" he was asked.

"Because," he replied, "if you lose one you've got the other."

An intuitive application of the old precept, "Don't put all your eggs in one basket."

Satisfied.

"Have you desirable neighbors?"

"Excellent. They never have tried to become acquainted."—Buffalo Express.

Doing His Share.

"Doesn't it worry you to get so many letters from people whom you don't know?"

"Not the least," answered the senator. "I rather encourage such correspondence. It helps to offset that postal deficit."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Another Menu Item.

Mrs. Mallard—So poor Mr. Rooster's dead?

Mr. Cochlin—Yes, he was killed in a broil.—Yale Record.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Apr. 12.—Money on call 3 3/4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange \$4.87 for demand.

Grain, Provisions and Live Stock.

Cleveland, Apr. 12.—Flour—Minnesota spring patents \$6.00 @ \$6.50.

Wheat—No. 2 red 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4.

Corn—No. 3 yellow 60 1/2 @ 60 1/4.

Oats—No. 3 white 45 1/2 @ 45 1/4.

Butter—Best creamery 33 1/2 @ 33 1/4.

Cheese—York state 18 @ 18 1/2.

Eggs—Strictly fresh 22 @ 22 1/2.

Potatoes—Ohio 25 @ 27 1/2.

Hay—No. 1 timothy 18.50.

Cattle—Best steers \$7.50 @ \$8.00, calves \$8.25 @ \$8.50.

Sheep—Choice wethers \$6.75 @ \$7.25, choice lambs \$8.75 @ \$9.00.

Hogs—Heavy Yorkers \$10.75, pigs \$10.75.

Toledo, Apr. 12.—Wheat—Cash \$1.11 1/4.

Corn—Cash 59c.

Oats—Cash 43 1/2 @ 44.

Cloverseed—Cash \$6.60.

Buffalo, Apr. 12.—Cattle—Export cattle \$7.25 @ \$8.50, shipping steers \$7.00 @ \$7.75.

Hogs—Yorkers \$10.85 @ \$10.90, pigs \$11.10.

Sheep—Wethers \$7.25 @ \$7.75, lambs \$7.00 @ \$7.25.

Pittsburg, Apr. 12.—Cattle—Choice steers \$8.50 @ \$8.50, good \$7.60 @ \$7.90.

Hogs—Heavy Yorkers \$10.90, pigs \$11.00.

Sheep—Prime wethers \$7.10 @ \$7.25, lambs \$5.00 @ \$5.00.

Chicago, Apr. 12.—Wheat—May \$1.13.

Corn—May 57 1/2 @ 57 1/4.

Oats—May 43 1/2 @ 43 1/4.

Pork—May \$22.97.

Lard—May \$18.25.

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If you are a farmer, you know how to raise potatoes and other crops which go with them, there is a real opening for you, in a location where you can soon make \$10 to \$20 an acre and worth \$100 to \$150 an acre. This has often been done in Tidewater, Virginia. The pioneer work has been accomplished and the region proved of great value for potatoes. Large yields made. There are still within 24 hours of 10,000 people. There are other splendid regions on the Southern Railway lines for potatoes and other truck crops. Write now for information. N. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agt., 134 1/2 St., Washington, D.C.

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KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

The Vested Interests.

"Yes, Mrs. Snoggs, I 'oped as 'ow they would get tariff reform and make the foreigner pay, as we've got one in our top-floor back and I ain't ad nothink of him for six weeks now."—The Tatler.

The Marine Naturalist.

The Ancient Mariner told of shooting the albatross.

"Were you photographed in the act, and did you save the bullet?" asked the wedding guest.

Sadly the old tar realized that he was out of date.

A Small Loaf.

A half-famished fellow in the southern states tells of a baker (whose loaves had been growing "smaller by degrees and beautifully less") who, when going his rounds to serve his customers, stopped at the door of one and knocked, when the lady within exclaimed: "Who's there?" and was answered: "The baker." What do you want? "To leave your bread."

"Well, you needn't make such a fuss about it; put it through the keyhole."

The Dog Settled It.

The multimillionaire was uncertain.

"But how do I know you can support my daughter in the manner to which she has been accustomed?" he demanded, dubiously.

The imported nobleman smiled blandly.

"I will go ze test," he volunteered.

"What test?"

"I will live with you one year and see how she is accustomed and zen I will know what to say."

But just then James, the footman, liberated the \$5,000 bulldog.

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Has learned that to serve

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